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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE PATENT OFFICE.—AGRICULTURE.

The operations of the Patent Office with reference to agricultural improvement have become within a few years one of its distinguishing features. The distribution of useful seeds, collected with care from all parts of the world, we have often had occasion to refer to, and we have reason to believe that much good has come from it, and that more may be hoped. But a still more useful and interesting department in these operations has been lately added, in the appointment of men of science to explore the ground of the great staples of the country, and to hunt out the secret of all the diseases to which they are subjected (for the most part) from insect enemies. Of course the diligent search after a remedy is one of the duties of these scientific explorers.

In this office Mr. Townsend Glover, an eminent botanist and entomologist, has deserved to be distinguished for the amount and value of his labors during the past four years. For some time he has been engrossed in the study of the orange tree and the cotton plant, with their enemies. We have had the pleasure of looking over the volume of his admirable colored drawings of the cotton plant, in every stage of its development and every condition of disease, accompanied with accurate drawings of all the insects that infest the plant. One of the most interesting plates, as it turned out, was that exhibiting the grass-worm in its various stages, from the larva to the moth. It was a curious surprise, and shows how thoroughly one may be deceived by an imperfect study of entomology. Some years since the grass-worm ravaged, for several successive seasons, some of the farms near the city. A gentleman, who was not disposed to be devoured without knowing the reason why, took a number of the worms, placed them under a glass case, with a bed of soft earth, and watched their progress. They disappeared under the earth at maturity, and in due time there came up a crop, not of moths, but of flies, differing not much in appearance from the common house-fly. We mentioned this to Mr. Glover in proof that his grass-worm could not be the same as ours. He replied that the fly was not the developement of the caterpillar, but of the egg that was laid in it by its enemy, the parasitic fly. Such are the wonderful compensations of nature, and such the means by which she curbs the excess of all those elements of desolation that we so often see at work.

At this explanation we recalled the history of a visitation of the army worm some years ago in the Southwest. The worm had appeared unusually early; the first brood passed, and the second, (it is the third that has strength enough in its numbers to lay waste the fields,) and the planters were waiting with despairing looks for the final visitation that was to blast the hopes of the season. It did not come; the worm disappeared. But an observing naturalist in Louisiana had collected a number of the worms of the second brood and hatched them under a glass case, and the product was a parasitic wasp, which afforded the explanation of the disappearance of the army worm. It had attracted a horde of these parasites, who had made the caterpillar at once the home and the food of their offspring.

In conclusion, we do not say that Mr. Glover has found a remedy for the various diseases of the cotton-plant; but it is a fair beginning to have detected all the symptoms and hunted out all the agencies by which the annual produce of this plant is endangered. He is not without hopes that he may yet point out a remedy for these evils.—*Chas. Mercury.*

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF PATENT OFFICE.

English Bacon.—Americans visiting England are often struck with the superiority of English bacon over our own, particularly of that from Wilts and Yorkshire. It is believed that the difference is owing solely to the mode of preparation. We publish the following recipe as furnished by Mr. Browne. It is worthy of the attention of our agricultural readers:

"As soon as the bacon comes from the butcher's hands it should have a covering of salt, dried and rolled to a fine powder, well rubbed in with the hand to every part, using the finger to fill up every hole and joint, as it is most important that the meat should take the salt when quite fresh. In twelve hours all the brine and damp salt not absorbed should be scraped off the bacon and removed from the vessel, and dry salt added again, as much as needed to cover it, as before, and well rubbed in. This process should be repeated every twelve hours for three days, when saltpetre should be added, getting off previously all the damp salt and brine as before, and applying the saltpetre as the common salt, adding a handful of the latter. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to a side of bacon weighing seventy pounds is sufficient; then mix one pound of coarse brown sugar and one pound of treacle or molasses, and pour over the saltpetre on the bacon, adding a little more common salt daily for three days, which serves to make the pickle keep well, and the whole liquor should be ladled with a teacup over the bacon as often as convenient, four times a day for the first two weeks after it was first put to the bacon, and then never less than twice a day for the remainder of the time needed for its pickling, which is four weeks, or longer if large bacon, and then it should be sent to the drying-house and smoked over a wood fire."—*Union.*

The S. C. Conference of the M. E. church met at Marion on Wednesday last, Bishop Early presiding. The attendance is represented to have been very large, and much business of an interesting character is said to have been transacted. Upwards of $26,000 have been raised during the year, for missionary purposes. About $2,500 have also been collected for the tract cause, and more than a million of pages of tracts have been distributed in the bounds of the Conference. Professor Shipp declines the chair of Wofford College.—*Wil. Herald.*

Benefit of Life Insurance.—William Charles, Esq. who was killed on the 16th of last month, near Elizabeth City, was insured for $5,000 for seven years in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City. His policy had been renewed only two days before his death. Circumstances occur almost daily showing the prudence and wisdom of life insurance.—*Raleigh Star.*

SETTING OUT ORCHARDS—TRANSPLANTING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

If you wish to enjoy fruit of the finest kind, from trees of your planting, begin setting them out now. The establishment of a good and perfect orchard, containing a succession of all the best fruits adapted to the South—from the earliest to the latest—is so easy, in our most favorable climate, that it seems a wonder to us that any land-owner, who has the comfort and welfare of his family and humanity at heart, should be without one. A contemporary, who is engaged in the praiseworthy work of propagating and disseminating the choicest varieties of fruit trees has truly said: "The man who plants an orchard erects his own monument; and such a monument built by his own hands, reflects greater honor upon his memory than towering marble sculptured by his posterity." It was a maxim of the Romans, that "old men must plant trees, for young men were not wise enough;" but, alas! we fear that neither old men or young are overburdened with tree-planting wisdom, wherever the all powerful cotton plant holds sway. Let us not be misunderstood—cotton is a glorious plant, and we yield to no proper estimation of its value; but that its cultivation throughout the South has been pushed onward to the almost total exclusion of many products which contribute very largely to the comfort and luxury of life, no one will deny.

In our attention to fruits, particularly, we are far behind our neighbors of the North, though our advantages in climate, length of the growing season, number of varieties, &c., surpass theirs immeasurably. For instance: in the vicinity of Augusta, we have the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, apricot, quince, cherry, grape, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, melon and other hardy fruits, common to more Northern climates, growing side by side with the fig, the pomgeranate, the jujube and the olive—all denizens of the warm, semi-tropical latitudes, while a short distance south of us, the orange, the lemon, the lime, the guava, and the banana flourish equally well. With all our advantages of climate, therefore, and with every variety of soil and exposure—with the markets of the whole world thrown open, and, as it were, "brought to our very doors," by the all-potent aid of steam, on land and sea—is it not surprising that the South has not poured olive oil and wine," fresh fruit and dried, and many other luxurious dainties, into the laps of less favored Northern nations, long ere this?

That she has not done so heretofore is to us, indeed, a marvel and a wonder; but that our people should continue indifferent to their own enjoyment and interest in this matter much longer, seems hardly possible, when we reflect upon the success which has everywhere attended all well-directed efforts in Fruit growing, in every section of the South, as evinced for a few years past at our Agricultural and Horticultural exhibitions, and through the columns of our own and other journals of similar character.

It is not improbable that the failures which have often attended the introduction of Northern and European trees into the South, have had a discouraging effect upon many persons who were desirous of cultivating Fruit; but now that we are beginning to establish large nurseries for the propagation and sale of Southern Seedling Fruits, and the proper acclimation of Northern and foreign varieties, there can be no possible drawback upon the prosecution of this delightful pursuit, except indifference, indolence, and the want of proper information.

This information it has been, and will be, our aim to communicate to our readers from time to time, and, as the season for transplanting trees and shrubbery is now close at hand, a few suggestions as to the best manner of performing that important operation may not be unacceptable.

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

1. *The Time.*—When the leaves have fallen, and after the first good, soaking fall rains, is the best time for transplating fruit and all deciduous ornamental trees in the South; but any time before February will do.

2. *Preparation of the Ground.*—If not naturally dry, your land must be thoroughly drained. Then plow and cross-plow, stirring up the subsoil and pulverizing the earth as deeply as possible. The subsoil plow, following in the furrow made by a good common double-turning plow, ought to do this work well, if properly used. On fresh new land no manure will be needed; but, on poor old fields, it will be necessary either to turn under a good crop of pea vines, or give the land a heavy top dressing of compost formed of stable manure, woods mould, broken bones, ashes, lime, &c., being careful to bury all fertilizing matter well at the final plowing. Then harrow your ground finely, stake off at the proper distance for the trees, and prepare these for planting.

3. *Preparation of the Tree.*—This consists in cutting off smoothly, with an upward slant, the ends of all broken or bruised roots, and cutting in the limbs or branches to correspond with the loss, which the roots have sustained. The tap root should, also, be cut off smoothly, leaving rather a concave space between the lateral or side roots.

4. *Planting.*—Dig your holes at least four feet across and two feet deep—throw the surface soil on one side and the subsoil on the other, and mix with the latter a small proportion of the compost before mentioned, or some good rich mould. Then throw the surface soil into the bottom of the hole, and fill up nearly to the surface with the remainder, raising the earth in the form of a mound upon the centre of which the tree is to be placed at about the same depth it stood while in the Nursery. It must then be held steadily while the finely pulverized earth is sifted in all around even the smallest roots, all of which must be spread out in their natural position, and the earth compacted by a bucket of water, when the hole may be filled up and the soil pressed down gently with the foot. If this is properly done, the tree will need no staking.

5. *Mulching.*—This is all important, and consists in spreading all around the tree for the space of three or four feet a thick layer (six inches) of old pine straw, dead leaves or coarse litter of any kind, and sprinkling over it a few shovelsful of earth to keep the wind from blowing it away. Trees, thus treated, have, with us, stood the severest droughts without any injury whatever, while those not mulched have perished.

6. *Pruning and Cultivating.*—While the trees are young, namely, for the first two or three years, they may easily be made to assume the proper low spreading form, by heading back the leading shoots and cutting out interlacing ones, but after the third year little pruning will be necessary. The ground should also be carefully cultivated in sweet potatoes, cow peas, pindars, and other low growing hoed crops, for a few years, great caution being exercised in so plowing as not to injure either trunk or roots; but after the trees come into bearing and begin to spread, an occasional crop of cow peas, for turning under, is alone admissible.—*Augusta Cultivator.*

SHELTER CHEAPER THAN "FODDER."

Notwithstanding much that has been written during a few years past, especially in the agricultural journals, on the true principles of winter protection and feeding of domestic animals, there is still a great amount of costly ignorance on this subject.

Last winter we chanced upon the farm of a man who possessed a fair share of intelligence upon general matters, and we were not a little surprised to find him still clinging to the old opinion that his stock wintered better when exposed to cold than if warmly housed. He kept no account of the amount of food consumed, but his observation had taught him, and truly, that his sheep, for instance, consumed more food in a cold winter than in one of moderate temperature; and he reasoned that if they ate more it indicated better health and a faster growth of flesh and wool, and of course a greater profit. Following out this opinion, he kept a flock of sheep in an open field, exposed to bleak winds and pelting storms. In this field he had placed a number of small stacks of hay, to one after another of which they had free access, and upon which they made rapid inroads. Their only shelter was afforded by the leeward side of these hay stacks and by the stone walls that surrounded the field, together with a grove upon the northern side that served to break off the wind from that direction, but from entering which they were prevented by the intervening fence. He was quite sure they ate better when thus exposed than housed or allowed a worm shelter around and under the barn. His other stock were treated in a similar manner, instead of warm sheds or stables, they fed and slept in a cold open yard. He said it kept them in better "heart," and gave them a sharper appetite. As to the latter, he was undoubtedly correct.

But he, like thousands of others, had drawn his conclusions from a false theory, which a few careful experiments would have corrected. He should have considered that the profitableness of keeping animals depends not upon the absolute amount of food they consume, but upon the greater or less product of flesh, wool, &c. obtained from a given amount of nutriment. Had he weighed his animals in the fall and divided them, keeping one part in close warm sheds or stalls and the other part in the cold situation, he would have found that the protected animals, while consuming less food, gained more in weight than the others, and in May or June would had been in superior health and heart. In the case referred to it was found necessary to give the sheep a dose of tar, by applying it upon the noses, in the spring, to operate as a tonic, and to counteract the "running at the nose" produced by colds, which sheep "catch" as well as men.

There is a principle or two involved in feeding and nutrition which, if well understood by all who have the care of animals, would render their labor doubly profitable. The food consumed by animals serves a double or treble purpose. It supplies the waste of the system produced by the natural wear of the various organs, and keeps up respiration and the resulting heat. What is left after these ends are served goes to increase the flesh or weight.

The *wear* depends upon the amount of exercise taken; hence the more *quiet* animals are kept after allowing just enough exercise to preserve the organs in a healthy state, the less will be the amount of food required to supply the waste.

The heat of the body results from the consumption of carbonaceous food, especially the oily and starchy portions. The union of the carbon in a tallow candle or oil lamp with the surrounding air, producing the heat and the flame, has an exact counterpart in the lungs and blood of the animal, when the air drawn in at respiration unites with the oily or fatty matter in the blood and gives heat to the system.

On a warm day not much heat is removed from the surface of the body, and the animal breathes less rapidly and fully, and less fat is consumed to supply wasted heat.

If the same amount of oily food is consumed and digested as on a cold day, there will be a larger surplus to be stored away as fat.

As a matter of course the colder the weather the less surplus fat or profit will be obtained from the food.

Another point usually overlooked is this: In the coarser substances, such as hay and straw, consumed by animals, there is but a small proportion of oily or carbonaceous matter, and to get at this is necessary to digest a prodigious quantity of food. This over taxes the digestive organs, and results in more or less debility.

We have here an explanation why a smaller quantity of meal, which supplies oil and starch, (both of which are rich in carbon, the chief heat-producing element,) will keep an animal in so much better health.

The principles above indicated, which are fully established by both scientific theory and oft repeated experiment, lead to the certain conclusion that, for all kinds of animals, whether kept as stock or for fattening, it is most profitable to furnish warm shelter. We repeat, a flock of sheep or a drove of cattle will without doubt eat much less food and gain much more weight if kept nearly at summer-heat during winter than if left exposed to our inclement weather.—*N. Y. Times.*

Strikes in Manchester.—In that head of British manufactories,—Manchester,—a sharp and perilous contest is going on between Employer and Employed,—in which Hunger is at the bottom,—that most revolutionary of all animal powers. Bread, sugar, everything eatable, is dear, and "goods" are cheap, "dull," and becoming duller. The master cannot afford to pay existing wages, and the workman will starve if he works for less. The problem impossible of solution is, the reconciliation of these opposing elements of society. War increases taxes, diminishes the power to buy the luxuries of life,—turns gold and silver from commere into cannon and balls,—but more than all yet, bread is dear, and the laborers of England cannot earn the indispensable gold, that alone can command it. Hence, we are hearing, in such populous and busy cities as Manchester, of "strikes," "future meetings," "speeches," "conferences," &c., all leading to discord, and from them to disorder.—*N. Y. Express.*

Successful Farmer.—Col. J. W. Ware, of Clark county, Va., has received at three Agricultural Fairs, this fall, premiums amounting to $399, for horses and sheep.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1855.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives failed, as was expected, to effect an organization on Monday last, by the election of a Speaker. After voting four times, without an approach to a decision, the House adjourned till Tuesday. 225 out of 234 members were present.

All the members from North Carolina were present.

The following was the state of the vote on the several trials:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Richardson of Ill.	74	74	74	72
Campbell of Ohio	53	55	55	56
Banks of Mass.	21	22	23	22
Pennington of N. J.	7	7	8	8
Marshall of Ken.	30	30	30	30
Fuller of Penn.	17	18	18	12

On the first vote, Harlan and Wheeler had 3 each, Washburn and Howard 2 each, Mace, Bennett, Williams, Lake, Haven, Galloway, Thurston, Nicholls, Miller, Sage, G. W. Jones, 1 each.

On the 2d vote, Thurston and Wheeler had 3 each, Harlan and Howard 2 each, and Mace, Nichols, Lake, Miller, Orr, Williams, and Galloway, 1 each.

On the 3d vote, Wheeler and Thurston 3 each, Howard 2, Mace, Lake, Galloway, Nichols, Miller, Williams, Cobb, and Washburn, 1 each.

On the 4th vote, Thurston 4, Wheeler and Howard 2 each, Mace, Washburn, Miller, Valk, Williams, Etheridge, Nichols, Galloway, Phelps, 1 each.

On Tuesday, the House voted nine times, remaining at the work till after night, with no material change from the vote of Monday. The third vote stood, Richardson, 74, Campbell 50, Banks 28, Fuller 28, Marshall 20.

We have no particulars of the other votings, but only know that there was no election, and no material variation.

A despatch in yesterday's Petersburg Express, dated at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, says,

The Hon. Henry M. Fuller, (American and Whig,) from the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, is spoken of to-night, as likely to be elected to-morrow, by a concentration of the American and Whig votes.

It is also reported, that the Democrats in caucus to-night have substituted the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, for Mr. Richardson, of Illinois.

The polities of the prominent candidates for the speakership are as follows: Richardson, Locofoco and nothing else; Campbell, free soiler, whig, and know nothing; Banks, Locofoco, free soiler, and know nothing; Fuller, whig know nothing; Marshall, know nothing (formerly whig.)

It is a difficult matter to give the exact political complexion of the House, but the following is probably very nearly correct:—

Democrats,	81
Know Nothings,	75
Republicans,	69
Southern Whigs,	9

In the Senate, on Monday, 43 Senators appeared, including both the North Carolina Senators. Mr. Crittenden, J. P. Hale, and seven other new members took their seats.

The only caucus held previous to the meeting on Monday, (so far as we have seen,) was that of the Locofocos, on Saturday night. Mr. Jones of Tenn. presided, with Messrs. English of Indiana and Ruffin of N. C. as Secretaries. The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Jones of Penn. was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern, and western, as well as southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every description, whether the so-called republicans, know-nothings, or fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and the Union throughout the country.

The meeting then proceeded to select candidates for the the various offices connected with the organization of the House, when the following gentlemen were nominated by acclamation, viz:

For Speaker—Hon. W. A. Richardson of Illinois.

For Clerk—A. D. Banks, of Virginia.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania.

For Doorkeeper—Z. W. McKnew, of Maryland.

For Postmaster—John M. Johnson, of Virginia.

For Public Printer—Cornelius Wendell, of New York.

Mr. Richardson received the nomination for Speaker in consideration of his support of the Nebraska bill. Forney, late Clerk of the House, declined a re-nomination, and Mr. Banks, editor of the Petersburg South-Side Democrat, was selected in his place.

THE PREMIUM PLOUGH.—We understand that the President of the Cumberland county Agricultural Society bought the patent Plough exhibited at our late Fair by Mr. McCaskill, of Richmond county, and also the right to make the ploughs in this county, at the price, together, $218. The plough was tried on the Fair Grounds by the President and other practical farmers, and highly approved of. We suppose that arrangements will be made to have them supplied to the farmers of this county at a reasonable price.

A LAND OF STEADY HABITS.—There is no place in the country, perhaps, where things remain in *statu quo* so long as in Salem, North Carolina. The changes are few and far between. The modern doctrine of "progress,"—which usually means from good to bad, from bad to worse,—has not been popular there; but her steady, sober people have always been noted for what is *good*, and been content to let that good prevail. The Salem Female Academy may be cited as an example of this, though not a solitary example. It is the only institution of the kind that we ever heard of, that continued to maintain for scores and scores of years a popularity only bounded by its capacity of accommodation.

In the last Press we find a notice of a "Society for the protection of Property in and about Salem," which has been in existence since the 10th of Nov. 1789—sixty-six years! The following is the first Article of the Association:

"ARTICLE I.—It is our mutual agreement, that when any of the Subscribers shall have any Horse, Mare or Gelding, or other property feloniously taken out of his or her possession, or shall have any counterfeit money offered or passed to him or her, that all expenses in pursuing the thief, or person passing or offering to pass the counterfeit money, and carrying on the prosecution, shall be, and is hereby declared to be at the common and joint expense of each of us, the subscribers, and that we will aid and assist with our personal service when called on.

The Press says the association "has had a beneficial effect upon some members, in aiding and assisting them in times of trouble, and has proven itself to be be a terror to evil doers." In almost any other community such a Society, under the "progressive" principle, would have degenerated into a Lynch law association.

AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The President of the American Order, E. B. Bartlett of Ky., has issued a proclamation to the State Councils and to the delegates to the National Council, directing a special session of the National Council in Philadelphia on February 18th, 1856. He also "proclaims and makes it known that, without delay, the Councils of the Order in each Congressional district in each State and that each State Council shall proceed to elect delegates to represent them in said National Convention appointed by said resolution; and, to secure a full representation, it is recommended that for such Congressional and State delegates two alternates be at the same time chosen by each district and State council."

READ OUT.—The Richmond Whig and two or three other influential Southern "American" papers have dismissed the "American Organ" from the party. The Editor of the Organ is a candidate for the public printing; and desiring to be on the strong side, has repudiated the 12th section, the slavery article in the Philadelphia Platform. The "Organ" says that the Northern and North Western Know Nothings cannot stand upon that platform, and that any attempt to force them upon it, will destroy the party. The Organ goes with them; and the Whig hopes that the Southern Americans will vote for a sound Democrat in preference to Judge Ellis or any other such "Americans."

ELECTIONEERING PARSONS.—Great complaint is made in Washington of the disgusting scramble for the offices of Chaplains to the two Houses of Congress. It is said that there are many candidates, who meet members at the cars, follow them to the Hotels, and even into the bar-rooms, there boring them with solicitations, and even with loud professions of devotion to "the party." And unfortunately it must sometimes happen, that such unworthy ministers succeed in obtaining the place over all truly pious but modest men.

As a remedy, it is proposed to have the Ministers settled in Washington to officiate for one week each, in regular succession, receiving per diem pay for that week. This is a good idea, good in itself, but necessary, besides, to put an end to the present evil.

THE NORTH POLE.—A New Orleans Correspondent of the National Intelligencer suggests a new route for Arctic discoverers. There is, he says, a constant drain from the North Polar Sea into the Atlantic, caused by the centrifugal force of the earth's revolution on its axis, and a constant supply from the Pacific through Behring's straits. This is manifest, he says, from the fact that great masses of ice find their way into the Atlantic; and the water from the warm regions of the Pacific, flowing in, keeps the Polar Sea open. The navigator, therefore, should not stem the Atlantic where every thing is against him, but make the approach from the Pacific, enter the Polar Ocean, steer boldly northward in the unfrozen waters of the Pacific current, explore the Polar seas, and *discover the exact locality of the North Pole!*

The writer suggests that the Government supply Dr. Kane with a vessel, and direct him to continue his explorations by the route indicated. He confidently predicts that within the next 5 or 10 years some bold navigator, by sailing as he suggests, will win fame for himself, by exploring and naming the "open polar sea," and by hoisting his banner at, (if not *on*,) the North Pole itself!

"Fame's proud temple shines afar."

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Lexington Flag says that lands in Davidson have advanced 40 to 50 per cent. since the construction of the rail road. Good Wheat, it is stated, finds ready sale in Lexington at $1 40; and immense quantities of tobacco and wheat have been forwarded from Lexington by the road.

Cream upon milk is about the only article which has not risen of late. Nothing has gone down but the mercury in the thermometer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Exciting News from Kansas.—The President Telegraphed for more Troops—Prisoners Rescued!!

Advices received from Kansas, state, Governor Shannon has telegraphed to the President for troops to be sent him from Fort Leavenworth. Gov. S. states that one thousand men have arrived at Lawrence, and rescued prisoners from the hands of the sheriff.

Despatches from Weston announce startling news from Atchison. Free State officers have taken possession of important papers and sent to Weston for 50 armed men. An attack on Atchison was expected.

The President, on Monday, received a despatch from Gov. Shannon by which it appears that a civil war is really threatened. The Governor requests prompt assistance, and the President has ordered the immediate dispatch of troops from the posts nearest Kansas, for the purpose of preserving peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

From Washington.—Affairs with England remain unchanged. Mr. Buchanan says the British Cabinet are endeavoring to patch up a reply in reference to the violation of our Neutrality law. Our Government has rejected Denmark's project of advalorem taxation on cargo instead of the present dues.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

American Vessel Boarded by British.—A letter received here from Antigua, states that the brig Loango, of Philadelphia, was boarded in the harbor of St. Johns, by British authorities, and a negro cook named Ross forcibly taken ashore, under the pretext that he was a slave and restrained from freedom. Ross protested that he was a free man. At last accounts, he was in the hands of police, awaiting an investigation.

The Influence of Education.—During the year 1854 one hundred and sixty-five men were hung in the United States for murder. Of this number only seven could read and write. What a lesson!

A Man Frightened to Death.—Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory gives a singular account of a man being frightened to death on board the steamer Jas. Robb, during her trip up the Mississippi river in 1852. The boat took fire in the night, and the cry of fire, fire, fire, soon aroused all the passengers, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Women were running to and fro in their night dresses, screaming at the top of their voices for assistance. One man, Mr. J. C. Dent, of New York, in his excitement rushed to his state room, snatched up his trunk, which contained $12,000, carried it a few steps, and then fell dead in the cabin from excessive fright. The fire was subdued.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult., at Cool Spring, the residence of Turner W. Battle, Esq., by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, of Tarboro', KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss MARTHA S. BATTLE, daughter of the late James S. Battle, Esq., of Edgecombe.

On the 15th ult., near Queensdale, Richmond county, by Col. A. J. McQueen, Esq., A. McKINNON, Esq., to Mrs. SARAH CURRIE, all of Richmond county.

DIED,

At the residence of F. McRae, in Mount Vernon, Montgomery co., Georgia, on the 28th Oct., from dropsy of the chest, Mr DANIEL McINTIRE, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. McIntire was of Scotch parentage, born and reared in Robeson county, N. C. He married and emigrated to Georgia in March 1820.

In Salisbury, 30th ult., in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. R. M CALDWELL, wife of Hon. David F. Caldwell.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec 6, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, A A McKethan, J & V W Perry & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, T Kelly, D N A Holf, J M Worth & Co, Hauser & Wilson, J A Clarwell, W P Henley, H Wright, J Hunt & Co, E Glover, C W Williams & Co, Mrs D Worth, T C Hauser, J M Johnson, E Belo.

McLaurin's Line, Dec. 6, Str Southerner, with goods for H Erambert, E W Willkings, A J O'Hanlon, D & W McLaurin, J W Lett Jas Dodd, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.—Schr. John from New York. 3.—Schr. Volante from Jacksonville. 4.—Schr Devil Bug from Smithville. Midget fm Hyde Co, Pearl fm Jacksonville.

The Schr Exchange, Capt Gray, from Baltimore, bound to Wilmington, with a Cargo of Mize, went ashore 31 inst. on New Inlet Bar, ¾ of a mile from the Buoy; she is leaking at the rate of 650 strokes an hour, and will probably prove a total loss.

SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48*3m

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the LYNCHBURG ACADEMY, for the ensuing year, who is competent to prepare Students for College. One who has had some experience preferred. Best testimonials required. Application must be made before the 1st day of January next, to

DR. D. J. McRAE,
or E. SPENCER.

Lynchburg, Sumter Dist., S. C., Nov. 3. [50-6t

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 18. 44*tf

LETTERS OF HENRY CLAY.

An interesting volume has been compiled from the private correspondence of Henry Clay, by Calvin Colton, and published by A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York. We publish three or four of these letters, to show what Mr. Clay was doing and thinking in 1850.

Mr. Clay on the Taylor Cabinet.

MR. CLAY TO JAMES HARLAN.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—I have been very thankful to you for the information you have, from time to time, communicated to me during the session of Congress. While, on the other hand you have found me an inattentive correspondent. My apparent neglect proceeded merely from the cause that I had nothing certain or definite to communicate.

The all-engrossing subject of Slavery continues to agitate us, and to paralyze almost all legislation. My hopes are strong that the question will ultimately be amicably adjusted, although when or how cannot be clearly seen.

My relations to the Executive are civil but cold. We have very little intercourse of any kind. Instead of any disposition to oblige me, I feel that a contrary disposition has been sometimes manifested. In the case of a Marshal for our State, four of the Whig members, of which I was one, united from the first in reccommending Mr. Mitchell. Two others of them (making six) informed the Secretary of the Interior that they would be satisfied with Mr. Mitchell; yet Speed was nominated, and his nomination is now before the Senate. It was the act of the President, against the advice of Ewing.

I have never before seen such an administration. There is very little co-operation or concord between the two ends of the avenue. There is not, I believe, a prominent Whig in either House that has any confidential intercourse with the Executive. Mr. Seward, it is said, had; but his late Abolition speech has, I presume, cut him off from any such intercourse, as it has eradicated the respect of almost all men for him.

I shall continue to act according to my convictions of duty, cooperating where I can with the President, and opposing where I must.

I congratulate you on your appointment as one of the revisers. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY TO HIS WIFE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

My dear Wife:—There is a bundle of papers in my office up stairs, inclosed in a pasteboard paper and tied up with tape, containing the letters from Gen. Taylor to me. Among them is one from him to me, dated at Monterey, in Mexico, I think in September, 1847. He and I differ about the contents of that letter; and I wish you would find it, and get Thomas to make and send me a neat copy of it, and put up the original back where you find it.

I am still staying at the National Hotel, where I have a good parlor and bed-room, for which, and my board, I pay thirty dollars per week. The British Minister occupies rooms near mine, and I yesterday dined with him. He has his wife with him, a niece of the Duke of Wellington, a plain but sensible person.

I have dined with the President, but declined to dine with Clayton and Reverdy Johnson, on account of a bad cold. These people are all civil with me, but nothing more. From every body of both parties, I receive kindly attention and kind consideration.

My love to John. H. CLAY.

Gen. Taylor's Death—Mr. Clay's Relations with Mr. Fillmore.

MR. CLAY TO MRS. THOMAS H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1850.

My Dear Mary: My health is reasonably good. Mrs. Brand, of Lexington, and party are now here, and will to-day witness the funeral ceremonies of General Taylor, about which the whole city is now in commotion.

Tell Thomas that I think the event which has happened will favor the passage of the Compromise bill.

I can not tell you, my dear Mary, how anxious I am to be home with your dear mother, my wife, and all of you.

H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY TO HIS SON THOMAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1850.

My dear Thomas:—I am here on my way to Newport, for which place I proceed to-morrow, and hope to reach it during the night.

I received your letter of the 28th ultimo, and I was glad to learn that your prospects from the saw-mill were so good.

My relations with Mr. Fillmore are perfectly friendly and confidential. In the appointment of Mr. Crittenden I acquiesced. Mr. F. asked me how I stood? I told him that the same degree of intimacy between us that once existed, no longer prevailed; but that we were on terms of civility. I added that, if he thought of introducing him into his Cabinet, I hoped that no considerations of my relations to him would from any obstacle.

I shall be very glad if any thing can be done for Carroll, and I will see on my return to Washington.

As to the Post Office in Lexington, my wishes will, I anticipate, finally prevail.

I am very much worn down, but I hope that Newport will replace my health and strength. My love to Mary and the children.

LETTERS OF HENRY CLAY.

INTERESTING POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

The volume compiled and published by Calvin Colton, containing the private correspondence of the Hon. Henry Clay, contains many letters of an interesting character. The following refers to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency:

Mr. Clay to a Committee of Louisville.

ASHLAND, June 28, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I received your favor adverting to certain reports in circulation in respect to me, with regard to the approaching Presidential election, and requesting information in relation to them.

Recognising you as among my staunchest, truest, and most faithful friends, I shall ever feel under the greatest obligations to you, and shall be always happy when I can command your approbation, or do anything agreeable to you. But I should not be entitled to your esteem if I did not continue to act, as I have ever endeavored to be governed, according to my own conscientious convictions of duty.

As far as I was personally concerned, I submitted to the decision of the late National Convention at Philadelphia. It has relieved me from painful suspense and anxiety, if I had been nominated; and from great vexation, care and responsibility, if I had been subsequently elected. I shall do nothing in opposition to it. I shall give no countenance or encouragement to any third party movements, if any should be attempted against it. I desire to remain in undisturbed tranquility and perfect repose. I have been much importuned from various quarters to endorse Gen. Taylor as a good Whig, who will, if elected, act on Whig principles and carry out Whig measures. But how can I do that? Can I say that in his hands Whig measures will be safe and secure, when he refuses to pledge himself to their support? When some of his most active friends say they are obsolete; when he is presented as a no-party candidate? When the Whig Convention at Philadelphia refused to recognise or proclaim his attachment to the principles or measures, and actually laid on the table resolutions having that object in view?

Ought I to come out as a warm and partizan supporter of a candidate who, in a reversal of our conditions, announced his purpose to remain as a candidate, and consequently to oppose me, so far as it depended upon himself? Tell me what reciprocity is in this? Magnanimity is a noble virtue, and I have always endeavored to practice it; but it has its limits, and the line of demarcation between it and meanness is not always clearly discernible. I have been reminded of the course I pursued in the case of the nomination of General Harrison, in 1839. But Gen. Harrison was not merely a Whig in name. He was committed and pledged to the support of the measures of the Whigs. He did not declare that he would stand as a candidate in opposition to the nomination of the Convention. He was, moreover, a civilian of varied and extensive experience.

I lost the nomination, as I firmly believe, by the conduct of the majorities in the delegation from Kentucky in Congress and in the Convention, and I am called upon to ratify what they did, in contravention, as I also believe, of the wishes of a large majority of the people of Kentucky! I am asked to sanction and approve the course of the seven delegates from Kentucky, who, in violation of the desire of their constituents, voted against me, and virtually to censure and condemn the five who voted for me.

It seems to me, gentlemen, that self-respect, the consisteney of my character and my true fame, require that I should take no action or partisan agency in the existing contest.—If it was between Loco Foco principles and Whig principles, I would engage in it with all the ardor of which I am capable; but alas, i fear that the Whig party is dissolved, and that no longer are there Whig principles to excite zeal and stimulate exertion. I am compelled most painfully to believe that the Whig party has been overthrown by a mere personal party, just as much having that character as the Jackson party possessed it twenty years ago.

In such a contest I can feel no enthusiasm; and I am not hypocrite enough to affect what I do not feel. There is undoubtedly a choice, but I regard it as a choice of evils, which I will make for myself in due time, under the influence of the great principles for which I have so long contended. I think my friends ought to leave me quiet and undisturbed in my retirement. I have served the country faithfully and to the utmost of my poor ability. If I have not done more it has not been for want of heart or inclination. My race is run. During the short time that remains to me in this world, I desire to preserve untarnished that character which so many have done me the honor to respect and esteem. They may rest assured that I will intentionally do nothing to forfeit or weaken their good opinion of me. Abstaining henceforward from all active part in public affairs, and occupying myself with my private and more solemn duties, I shall, if spared, go to the polls at the proper season, like any other private citizen, and cast my vote as I may deem best and safest for the principles I have sustained, and for my country. Seeking to influence nobody, I hope to be permitted to pursue for myself the dictates of my own conscience.

Such is the view which I have of the present posture of the Presidential question, and my relations to it. More light may be hereafter thrown upon it, which I shall be most happy to receive, and if it should point to a different course of duty I shall not hesitate to follow it.

I address this letter to you in consequence of yours, and from the friendly regard I entertain for you. I should have preferred that you had not thought it necessary to appeal to me. It is manifest from the tenor of my reply that it is not intended for publication. I am, &c.

H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullman.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—You rightly understand me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors; they have both rendered great services to their country; the one in the field, the other in the Cabinet. They might possibly administer the Government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But then neither of them has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change, without a necessity for it, the existence of which I do not perceive. H. CLAY.

Great Corn Crops.—In some parts of Pennsylvania the corn crops are said to be greater in the aggregate than at any time before in fifteen years. From seventy to ninety bushels per acre is a common yield, and one field, owned by Dr. Wm. Ragen, of Washington co., made one hundred and twenty-two bushels per acre.

The New Dome at the Capitol—The local Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus speaks of the new dome of the Capitol:

"The old dome is fast disappearing. When removed it will be superseded by one far exceeding in utility and magnificence even that of the celebrated "St. Peter's."

"The beautiful invention of Professor Walters will rise three hundred feet above the basement floor, and reach three hundred and eighty feet above tide water. It will contain one hundred and twenty-four windows, many of which will be eighteen feet in height; decorated with entablatures which will be emblematical of the most important events in American history; and such arrangements have been adopted that all visiters, from those in the springtide of life to the hoary haired veteran, can easily ascend, and from the loftiest of all our lofty eminences behold the extent and grandeur of the National Metropolis."

Terrible Explosion of powder.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times of the 30th ultimo says:

"As a teamster, James Murphy, with a two-horse wagon, was carting powder from one building to another on the 29th instant, at Hazard's powder mills in Enfield, the load exploded, tearing wagon, horses, and driver to atoms. There was about a ton of powder on tho wagon, and so powerful was the explosion that an arched bridge over a canal, on which the wagon happened to be when the explosion took place, was depressed about three feet. The powder was in half barrels without any heads to them—so that it was exposed."

FINANCIERING.

FROM THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER.

Finance has a language of its own. Its thieves are not thieves, but defaulters. Its refusal to pay is a *lucus a non lucendo*, called liquidation. Having more notes afloat than means to pay them is being short of currency; the world calls it poverty and insolvency. Pawning is hypothecation, shinning and barrowing is financiering. Swindling is over operation; taking men's and women's money to keep safely and squandering it or losing it in speculation is suspending. Loaning out other people's money is accommodation. Paying out doubtful issues in redeeming their own is retiring circulation. Embezzlement is extending liabilities. Stealing State and Government bonds is an over-issue, and managing a bank well is contriving to make somebody not interested furnish the means to bank upon. Finance has a smooth business name for almost every act relating to money, its safe-keeping, disbursement, and prompt payment; the reverse of which in a private individual is called by harsh Saxon names, such as are found in bills of indictment and penal statutes. The votaries of finance never steal; they overdraw. They are never poor, though often "very close." They never refuse to pay honest debts; they suspend. The commercial history of this country for the past twenty-five years is a history of financiering, not only or chiefly by bankers, nor even by brokers, but by a class of adventurers who have seized upon these capacities to shroud designs of plunder under technical names.

The members of the London banking house of Paul, Strahan & Bates have been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation to Gibraltar. After a fair and impartial trial, which occupied several days, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Judge passed sentence in the following words:

"William Straham, and John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates, the jury have now found you guilty of the offence charged upon you in this indictment—the offence of disposing of securities which were entrusted by your customers to you as bankers for the purpose of being kept safe for their use, and which you appropriated, under circumstances of temptation, to your own. A greater and more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a great commercial city like this. It tends to shake confidence in all persons in the position you occupied, and it has shaken the public confidence in establishments like that you for a long period honorably conducted. I do very, very much regret that it falls on my lot to pass any sentence on persons in your situation; but yet the public interests and public justice require it, and it is not for me to shrink from the discharge of any duty, however painful, which properly belongs to my office. I should have been glad if it had pleased God that some one else now had to discharge that duty. I have seen (continued the learned Judge, with deep emotion) at least one of you under very different circumstances, sitting at my side in high office, instead of being where you now are, and I could scarcely then have fancied to myself that it would ever come to me to pass sentence on you. But so it is; and this is a proof, therefore, that we all ought to pray not to be led into temptation. You have been well educated, and held a high position in life, and the punishment which must fall on you will consequently be the more seriously severely felt by you, and will also greatly affect those connected with you, who will most sensitively feel the disgrace of your position. All that I have to say is, that I cannot conceive any worse case of the sort arising under the act of Parliament applicable to your offence. Therefore, as I cannot conceive any worse case under the act, I can do nothing else but impose the sentence therein provided for the worst case, namely, the most severe punishment, which is, that you be severally transported for fourteen years."

The prisoners, who seemed astonished by their sentence, leant against the dock as if they expected their counsel to make some observations to the Court; but, after a short interval, they slowly retired in custody.

Here was a remarkable case, in which the learned Judge overrode the common law usage, which makes the technical language of every trade a part of it. He stripped off the financial disguise and placed the offence of the prisoners before them in its naked hideous ugliness. Ten to one, but for the false system to which we have alluded that offence would never have taken place. Had one of these partners said to another "Shall we steal these bonds?" "shall we rob this widow, or this artizan, or this orphan of what he or she has saved up and entrusted to us to keep, and is willing to pay us for keeping?" the reply would have been, No! "Thou shalt not steal" would have come up forcibly before them as they had heard from their mother's lips, in the service of the church, and from the lips of the Sabbath school teacher, and they would have breasted the storm and would have not stolen; but no such propositions came up before them. The question which they were called to pass upon was, "Shall we negotiate these securities?" So, as the emergency was pressing, they did it.

The highwaymen, the housbreakers, thieves, shoplifters, and burglars have also a language of their own, and the use and manufacture of it springs from the same source and is used for the same purpose as that of finance—to stun the sensibilities and to deafen the conscience of the wrong-doers. He does not steal, he only prigs; he does not kill, he only "puts a quietus." "Jack Sheppard" and "Paul Clifford" are his lexicographers. There is no moral difference, either in purpose or effect, between the first of these two classes of evil-doers and the last.

The clerk who is driven by gambling, debauchery, or drink, to rob the till of his employer, does so, nine times out of ten, with the full determination to replace the money when he shall be able. Paul, Strahan & Bates doubtless stole the bonds of their customers with the same determination, and in so doing they found the path of crime made easy; they found a business-like, familiar and respectable name ready made to their hands; so that, even if worst came to worst they would only go through the world as thousands had before them—as defaulters, or, at the worst bankrupts.

The trial and sentence of these men have stripped off the specious disguise of respectability, and reduced their act to a radical and practical standard, which takes nothing by force of other's opinions, but stands upon its own merits, naked and unsupported, as an act of theft.

The Judge who sentenced these men to fourteen years' transportation had once sat side by side with one of them in equal honor, and authority; but on that account he did not allow himself weakly to forfeit the claim of the community to a severe, just, and inflexible consideration and determination of the law which governs rich and poor.

When the world, in the streets, at firesides, in public places, in newspapers, in pulpits, and elsewhere shall take themselves to be explicit and straightforword, and, ignoring the technology of finance, give to it the plain Saxon, we shall hear less of defalcation, suspension, and insolvency, and suffer less by theft and robbery.

Pennsylvania now produces as much iron as was manufactured in Great Britain thirty years ago, and of a quality that compares very favorably with it.

THE RUMORS FROM KANSAS.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF SATURDAY.

The collision between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties, which has been growing more and more imminent with every act of either party, appears at last to have occurred. The accounts which we publish this morning are evidently exaggerated and prejudiced, but we presume they have some foundation in truth. Our knowledge of the facts is too limited to enable us to tell which party is most culpable and by whose act the difficulty arose. Both parties have been greatly excited, and in such a state of feeling a small matter was sufficient to bring the parties to blows:

ST. LOUIS, November 30.

Exciting and highly important news from Kansas has just been received. On Thursday, Nov. 29th, near Hickory Point, three Abolitionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Colman and peremptorily ordered him to leave, allowing him only ten minutes in which to do so, and threatening to shoot him in case of refusal to obey. He immediately left, but shortly afterwards returned well armed. One of the three Abolitionists then attempted to shoot him, but his rifle missed fire. Colman thereupon shot him dead, and immediately gave himself up to the authorities for trial. A mob of Abolitionists, all armed with rifles, soon gathered, and, repairing to Colman's house, drove his wife and children off, set fire to the building and burnt it down, together with the houses of other pro-slavery men in that vicinity. Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob and one other person, and obtained the names of twenty of the mob.

The Abolitionists are now gathering in force at Lecompton, and have demanded the release of their comrades and the surrender into their hands of Colman. Gov. Shannon has ordered out the militia to aid the marshal in sustaining the laws.

These proceedings have created the most intense excitement among the citizens in the border counties in Missouri, and they are repairing in large numbers to Kansas to offer their services to the Governor to aid in maintaining the laws.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) Nov. 30.

A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night who states that Deputy Marshal Jones had fifty-two men with him at Lecompton. He also states that all Lawrence is up in arms, that the men are drilling constantly, and that they had in their possession five pieces of artillery.

WESTON, (Mo.) Nov. 30.

The Abolitionist outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, consisting of women and children, to Missouri for refuge. The latest accounts report that the law-and-order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the laws. That officer has by this time an overwhelming force at his command. Sheriff Jones is acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

WESTON, (Mo.) Nov. 30, P. M.

The greatest excitement continues to exist in Kansas. The officers have been resisted by the moboerats, and the interposition of the militia has been called for. A secret letter from Secretary Woodson to Gen. Eustin has been written, requests Gen. E. to call for the rifle company at Platte City, (Mo.) *so as not to compromise Gov. Shannon.* Four hundred men from Jackson county (Mo.) are now en route for Douglas county, Kansas Territory. St. Joseph and Weston, in Missouri, are requested each to furnish the same number of men. The people of Kansas are to be subjugated at all hazards.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.) Dec. 3.

Later advices have been received from Kansas of a startling character. Governor Shannon has telegraphed to the President the condition of affairs. One thousand men had arrived in Lawrence and rescued a prisoner from the sheriff of Douglas county, burnt several houses, and destroyed other property. The President is asked by Governor Shannon to order troops from Fort Leavenworth to aid him in the execution of the laws.

Despatches from Weston announce startling intelligence from the town of Atchison. The free State officers had taken possession of important papers, and an attack on the town was anticipated. Word had been sent to Weston for fifty armed men.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.

The Kansas "Free state" papers give their version of the difficulties, from which it appears that a young man named Dow was shot down by a Missourian named Coleman, who was rescued by his friends. A meeting of citizens was held on the spot, which pronounced the act a cold-bloody murder and implicated some of the abettors. Sheriff Jones arrested Jacob Bronson in whose house Dow lived, but he was rescued by his neighbors, whereupon Jones sent to Pawnee for aid, declaring that the Governor had assured him of assistance to the extent of ten thousand men if wanted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.

Western Steamer Burnt.—The steamer Collins took fire at Memphis on Monday, and was entirely consumed. The steamer May Flower and the wharf boat of Duval, Algeo, & Co. were also completely destroyed. The boats and cargo are reported to be a total loss.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—Ten lives were lost by the burning of the steamer at Memphis yesterday. The loss of property is estimated at a quarter of a million.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Political Movement.—Clubs are forming in this State with the object of supporting R. M. T. Hunter for President, and Augustus Schell for Vice President.

Bearding the Lion.—The Grand Duke Constantine seems to have some of the vigor and boldness of his father, the Emperor Nicholas. It is stated in a Paris paper, the Pays, in a letter from St. Petersburgh, that in a council of war he proposed to arm and equip the whole fleet of Cronstadt, Revel, and Sweaborg, to embark 20,000 men of picked troops, to make sail at a propitious hour, to force a passage through the Allied squadrons, or await their departure, and the moment they left the Baltic to effect a landing in Scotland or England. The Empress opposed the enterprise, and the Emperor hearkened to his wife's advice.

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $6. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb.) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians Instruments for Curvature of the Spine. Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 29 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—The steamship Africa arrived here this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 24th ult.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton dull at a decline of ⅛ to ¼d. There is a small speculative demand. Orleans fair 6⅞d, middling 5⅝d, Uplands fair 5⅝d.

Breadstuffs have slightly declined, and are dull of sale. Wheat 2d lower, and Flour 6d. The quotations are—Ohio 44s 6d a45. Mixed Corn 46 to 46s 3d.

Provisions generally unchanged. The market closed steady.

The money market is more stringent, but Consols have advanced in consequence of faverable rumors, and are quoted at 88¾ to 88⅞ for money.

The main features of the news are reports (probably premature) that Canrobert has concluded a treaty binding Sweden to join the Western alliance in the spring, by sea and land, and that the allies are to restore Finland to Sweden as a condition of the treaty; it is also reported that Denmark and Norway will follow the course of Sweden. The London *Post*, however discredits these rumors.

Rumor also gives a circumstantial account of the Prussian Envoy having seen the Czar at Nicolaieff, and extorted from him an assent for Prussia to inform the Western Powers that he is willing to treat for peace. It is proper to add that this is considered doubtful.

There is nothing interesting from the Crimea, except that the allies contemplate a bombardment of the North side of Sebastopol, on a grand scale.

The difficulty between the United States and Greece, relative to the Rev. Dr. King, is settled.

Terrible Explosion.—Three magazines belonging to the French artillery were blown up near Inkermann, killing 70 men and 2 officers, and wounding 100 men and 10 officers. The magazines contained 30,000 killogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, and 300 charged shells, all of which exploded.

Disastrous Fire at Paris.—A terrific fire occurred recently at Paris, destroying the government bakery, containing 28,000 quintals of corn and an equal quantity of flour biscuit.

Affairs in the East.—The allied flotilla, sent for that purpose, destroyed an immense quantity of Russian grain on the coast of Grieskeinan. The grain was packed in six tiers and extended two miles along the coast. It was intended for the Crimean army.

The Czar has dismissed Menschikoff as the chief of his staff, and appointed Gen. Aldenburg in his place.

Mourivieaff was so overcome by his defeat at Kars that he has gone insane, and Gen. Bubusoff assumes command of the Russian army in Asia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6

A despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan to the purport that England positively declines giving any explanation in answer to our demands concerning alleged violations of the neutrality laws. All the Central American Governments have protested, through their diplomatic agents, against our recognition by Wheeler of the present Nicaraguan Government. These Governments state the opinion that the present Government of Nicaragua will not long continue, and declare their intention to exterminate all foreign adventurers who invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

The members of all parties here are busy in the interchange of views in the organization of the House, but there is no caucus to-night, and the present figuring shows no prospect of an imediate organization.

Alluding to the rumors of peace brought by the Atlantic, the New York Courier and Enquirer has the following:

"In spite of all burdens of taxation, and of scarcity of necessaries of life, the war is at this day more popular in England than ever. Among public men, the peace party is strong both in numbers and in talent; and it will not be strange if such a combination of their various grades is formed at the approaching session as to overpower the ministerial party and force Palmerston to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people. But, so long as he approves himself a thoroughgoing War Minister, he need harbor no fear of the result of such an appeal. The middle classes of England, which make public opinion, and in all matters of high concern control the movement of the empire, are for the war, and its unflinching prosecution until Russia shall be completely humiliated and deprived of all power to disturb again the peace of Europe. If such a spirit prevails among the great mass of intelligent men in England, which has thus far derived comparatively so little credit in the general conduct of the war, how can the war be else than popular in France, to which it has brought a rich harvest of military glory—just that which France, above all other nations on the globe, is most noted for coveting and prizing. Owing to the absence of elections, and the little part now played by the French press, we hear little of the real voice of the French people; but we do not need the promptitude and ardor with which the war loans are subscribed, to assure us that the war has the hearty concurrence of the French people. And as for Russia, she yet gives no sign of yielding. All the reverses and discomfitures she has experienced, in one almost unbroken line from the commencement of the struggle, have, if appearances may be trusted, in no degree subdued her defiant spirit. To the long dismal catalogue of her losses and misfortunes during the present year, she has nothing to reply but an order for a new levy of 400,000 men. If there be a discontent with the warlike policy of the Czar, we hear little of it. The spirit of all classes in the Empire is yet, so far as can be judged, one of sullen, determined resistance. Russia is in no frame of mind yet to sue for peace, nor to accept any such peace as the Allies are bent upon ultimately imposing. The war then must go on until the relative condition of the parties undergoes a much greater change than any that has yet been experienced. Commercial interests on both sides of the Atlantic have already pretty well learned to shape themselves in reference to such a probable course of things, and there is little danger, for a year or two at least, of their being thrown out of this reckoning."

A Wyoming County Husband Sold for $5000.—The Cleveland Plaindealer tells the following:

"A lady passed through here a few days since in hot pursuit of her husband, who had been smitten with a smart attack of 'passional attraction,' and had run away with another woman from Wyoming county, New York, to Lorain county. She took a brace of officers from this city and went to Elyria. The gentleman, snuffing the approach of danger, left his money with a nephew to effect a diversion with the enemy and took the cars for the South. On reflection he suspected the honesty of his nephew, and took the next train back to look after his money. Here he encountered the pursuing party, and negotiations were opened. It resulted in the lady's selling out all her right, title, and good will in and to the husband, and his purchasing a dishonorable peace for five hundred dollars. The lady returned to Wyoming without a husband, but with a pocket full of rocks."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.—THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD AND ITS WESTERN EXTENSION

I presume no argument is required at this day to impress upon the citizens of Fayetteville the importance of an early completion of the Rail Road to the Coal Mines. Upon its completion rest the prosperity and advancement of the town, or its utter obliteration in a commercial point. Considering, then, the finishing of that road as a matter of *life* or *death*, it will be treated as a *fixed fact*—done—completed.

My attention has been drawn to its extension West from the Coal Mines, and to provoke some consideration and discussion of the various lines, is the object of this communication.

Three lines present themselves, each has merits, and each doubtless has friends to advocate them.

1st. An extension to Greensborough. This line would naturally run upon the ridge dividing the waters flowing into Deep and Rocky Rivers, —the distance about 50 miles. The road would command the trade of a large portion of Chatham, considerable of Alamance, and all that part of Guilford which has always traded to Fayetteville. It is not propable that any considerable individual aid could be had, on the line, to build this road; and very little local legislative strength gained, to aid in procuring a State subscription, as it is probable that the road would be compelled to terminate at Greensborough. There are but two counties in North Carolina beyond that point. The Richmond and Danville road is very nearly completed; the counties in North Carolina and Virginia, contiguous to Greensborough, are *tobacco growing*; their trade has always tended to the Virginia markets, and being as convenient to Danville as Greensborough, neither the North Carolina Road or any other pointing to North Carolina markets, can expect much trade from North-west of Greensborough.

A *second line* would follow the Valley of Deep River, cross that stream near the Factories in Randolph, and thence over favorable ground to the North Carolina Road at High Point—the distance about 55 miles. This line could be extended to Salem, and thence crossing the Yadkin, at or near the Shallow Ford, and at the Valley of that stream in the direction of Huntsville, Hamptonville, &c., and to the Tennessee and Virginia Improvements, through the Watauga Valley. This road, if constructed, would not compete with or affect the interest of any other work in the State—and would open to market one of the most fertile and interesting portions of our State, commanding the trade of much of Chatham, all of Northern Randolph, portions of Guilford and Davidson, all of Forsythe, Yadkin, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, Caldwell, Alexander, and Watauga, and several of the Counties of East Tennessee and Virginia. The recent location of the Western extension of the North Carolina Road from Salisbury far to the South, has placed that road out of the reach of the Counties named, and made the route suggested their natural outlet, and the only one upon which, it is likely, they can ever get Railroad facilities. This would truly be a great State work. Liberal individual subscriptions would be made, and a large sectional interest would be brought to its support, for Legislative aid—and not encountering the prejudices of any other work, no violent opposition would be met with. High Point is about midway between Greensborough and Lexington.

This line has another advantage—that if it should be deemed advisable, a branch could be thrown out from a point near the Factories on Deep River to Greensborough, a distance of about 20 miles, which would possess nearly all the merit of the first named line.

The third line is the one surveyed by Col. Thompson for a Portage Rail Road in connexion with the Deep River Improvement, terminating at either Salisbury or at the crossing of the North Carolina Road over the Yadkin River—the distance to Salisbury about 65 miles, and to the River some 58 or 60. This survey crossed the Plank Road at Page's Toll House, is on rather rough, and therefore expensive ground, but was considered practicable; passes through a fine farming country, and commanding the trade of parts of Moore, Davidson, Randolph, Montgomery, Stanly and Rowan. Should the company now attempting to improve the upper Yadkin succeed, this road would compete for that trade; and at Salisbury it would meet the Western Extension to Morganton, &c. It is probable that a fair individual subscription could be had, and considerable sectional Legislative strength gained, to be used in procuring State aid.

One of the reasons of our failure before the last Legislature was that we went before it with no definite, fixed plan beyond the Coal Fields. Our members went up to Raleigh with no definite idea, as to what we wanted. In fact we had no well defined plan for concerted action, and for want of it failed.

How important, then, that we ascertain what is our true interest, and what we shall ask of the next Legislature.

CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To A. E. ——.

In the dreams of my youth, ere the swift rolling years
Have borne me far out on life's ocean of tears,
How high is each hope and how bright is each dream,
As I cheerily sail down the murmuring stream
Of existence, and see no dark cloud hanging o'er me,
And fear not the rocks and the whirlpool before me!

As my bark glideth merrily over the tide,
Hope stands at the tiller and Love at my side,
While in the dim shadowy distance, afar,
I see the soft light of my destiny's star.
That star is thyself and its light is thy smile,
And Hope fills my soul with her whisperings, while
Love, folding gently his silvery wings,
A song to the star of my destiny sings.

Smile on him, beam o'er him,
Thou star of his fate!
Light the dark tide before him,
Where water fiends wait!
Shine softly, beam brightly,
As the eyes of a bride,
While his bark danceth lightly
And blithe o'er the tide!
Shine brightly, beam kindly,
When the night spirit broods,
And his bark speedeth blindly
O'er Life's rushing floods!
Beam softly, shine sweetly,
Down into his soul,
As bravely and fleetly
He speeds to his goal!
From thy home in the sky
O'er his life's rocky river,
Bright, beautiful eye
Of an angel, beam ever!

Fayetteville, Dec. 1855.

"Somehow or other," said Frederick to Great, "Providence seems to do the most for the best disciplined troops."

In this city, the other morning, a lady accidentally dropped a gold dollar into a basket in which were live chickens for sale. One of the chickens instantly caught up the glittering bait and swallowed it. The lady did the next best thing by buying the fowl.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1855.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday last, the House voted for Speaker five times (not eight as stated in our last on telegraphic authority.)

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th.
Richardson,	74	75	75	75	75
Campbell,	58	57	54	51	51
Banks,	23	25	28	32	31
Fuller,	20	22	20	20	21
Marshall,	19	18	20	18	16
Pennington,	8	9	10	9	10
Scattering,	18	17	17	17	19

Of the scattering votes, Mr. Walker of Ala. at one time or another received 4, Mr. Lake of Miss 4, Mr. Valk of N. Y. 4, Mr. Thurston 3, Mr. Howard 3, Mr. Haven 3, and various gentlemen 1 each.

On Wednesday, the House voted six times, making 15 trials, in all, without result. They were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Richardson,	72	74	73	74	74	74
Campbell,	48	47	75	79	81	80
Banks,	32	37	12	9	8	8
Marshall,	25	26	20	22	13	6
Fuller,	21	19	19	21	21	19
Pennington,	9	9	6	7	5	7
Smith of Ala.					9	9
Whitney of N. Y.						9
Scattering,	13	11	13	10	12	7

Among the scattering, Mr. Puryear of N. C. received 2 votes, those of Haven of N. Y. and Etheridge of Tenn.

On Thursday, six more votes were taken, without result—the name of Mr. Marshall of Ken., (K. N.) having been previously withdrawn.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Richardson,	72	73	72	71	71	71
Campbell,	79	69	62	57	48	46
Fuller,	20	21	21	23	22	21
Smith of Ala.	13	10	11	10	8	7
Pennington,	9	10	11	14	19	20
Wheeler,	10	11	10	11	12	13
Banks,	6	14	18	18	23	21
Scattering,	12	10	11	8	13	12

On Friday, five more votes were taken, Mr. Campbell first withdrawing his name, remarking, that although he had received the highest number of votes of any opposition candidate, it was obvious he could not be elected unless he repudiated his well known principles on slavery and Americanism.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Richardson,	73	73	74	72	72	73
Campbell,	74	75	withdrawn.			
Banks,	11	10	41	44	46	49
Fuller,	20	16	19	23	23	28
Wheeler,	11	11	11	10	9	7
Pennington,	9	9	18	18	17	17
Zollicoffer of Ten.	9	15	15	12	9	9
Scattering,	14	12	31	40	41	32

On Saturday, the voting was resumed. We have accounts of only two trials, which resulted as follows:

Richardson, Dem., 73; Banks, Free Soil, 86; Pennington, Whig Amer., 8; Fuller, anti-Nebraska Whig, 6; Thurston, 3; Zollicoffer, 8; A. K. Marshall, 2; Haven, 2; Wheeler, 5; Howard, Walker, Craige, Andrew and Oliver 1 each.

29th Vote.—Richardson 73; Banks 97; Fuller 18; Pennington 6; Thurston 2; Carlile 5; Swope 1; Wheeler 6; Zollicoffer 5; Howard, Haven, Walker, Harlan, Bell, Smith of Alabama, Andrew, Oliver, and Sneed, 1 each.

Whole number of votes cast, 222—necessary to a choice, 112. Mr. Banks needs 15 votes of an election.

We do not think that Banks can be elected; but his large vote may have driven the opponents of the free soilers to unite.

It is certainly a melancholy spectacle, full of gloom to the friends of the Union, to see an avowed abolitionist receiving 97 votes for Speaker of the House. We fear it indicates a near approach of that dreadful *end* which we have looked for as almost inevitable.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the Rev. Henry Clay Dean (of the Methodist Church,) of Iowa, was elected Chaplain.

The Senate meets from day to day, without entering into much business, of course.

A resolution to inform the President of its readiness to receive any communication of an Executive nature was adopted, and the President replied that he would send such a message.

Mr. Hale submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the execution of the laws of Kansas as to require the interposition of military force for the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory, and if he has received such evidence that he will lay the same before the Senate; and also copies of any order which may have been issued by his authority for the employment of any military force in said Territory, if any such order has been issued.

A proposition has been submitted by Mr. Bell to refer all private claims now before the Senate to the Court of Claims.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Summer presented a petition from commodore Joseph Smith, remonstrating against the action of the Naval Board in placing him on the retired list.

The senate then adjourned.

Mr. Hale said—Sotto voce—looking at the Clerk—"We have made over a dollar a minute to-day, the session having lasted only seven minutes." Laughter.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina and the Merchant's Bank of Newbern have declared semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.—Union county has added $16,000 to the $17,000 previously subscribed to this Road. And the people of Charlotte will vote, on the 22d inst. upon a proposal to subscribe $25,000.

COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $10 note on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C. was passed in this place on Thursday night last. The paper is very soft and poor, the signatures well executed but apparently printed, the number and date (1 July 1846,) quite in a school-boy hand.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $250,000 of State Bonds. Proposals received until Jan'y 2d 1856.

THE FAIR AT CLINTON.—A citizen of our town who attended the Fair of the Sampson county Agricultural Society, last week, speaks in terms of admiration of the variety and excellence of the articles exhibited. He even compares it in some respects, (hastily as it was gotton up,) with the Cumberland county Fair. We rejoice to hear of its success, and heartily desire that every county in the State may do as well. It is a noble cause.

We have received from our friend Dr. Bizzell, a very fine large Cabbage, of his own raising, one of those which took the premium at the Fair. For the kindly remembrance which prompted the present, we return our acknowledgments.

MOORE COUNTY CROPS.—Premiums were awarded at the Moore County Fair to Evander Kelly for the largest yield of corn per acre "above natural production," 48 8-9 bushels. To Daniel Blue, largest yield of corn, natural production, 45 bushels. A. F. Harrington largest yield of wheat, 28 bushels. J. R. McLemore, largest yield of sweet potatoes, per acre, 816 bushels. I. H. Rowan largest yield Irish potatoes, 648 bushels.

N. C. Arsenal at Fayetteville.—We have good reason for believing that it has been determined by the authorities at Washington to make the Arsenal at this place one of *Construction*. The Secretary of War, we learn, will soon advertise for proposals for furnishing timber, &c., to be delivered here.

This will tend to greatly benefit Fayetteville, and increase her business in every way.

Build the Western Railroad and who knows but what Fayetteville will soon have fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants. We feel encouraged, and look forward with bright anticipations to the future.—*N. Carolinian.*

We have been for some time aware, but not in a way to justify its publication, that the Arsenal is to be made what was originally designed, an Arsenal of Construction, provided our Timber getters will take the trouble to supply it with requisite material, which they can do at high prices to them, but low prices to the government. We hope, now that the Turpentine mania is moderated, that the forthcoming proposals for gun carriage timber will receive attention.

We learn that the cars on the N. C. Railroad are now running to High Point, on the Western end of the road, and that they will arrive at Greensborough, from the East, the latter part of this week, or the first of next, leaving a gap of only 15 miles of the road unfinished.

The distance from this place to High Point being only seventeen miles of Plank Road, a great portion of the tobacco and other produce raised in this and the upper counties, will no doubt find its way to High Point to be conveyed on the Railroad to South Carolina and Georgia.

High Point, is no doubt, destined to become a place of considerable importance, situated as it is at the point where the Railroad crosses the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad—*Salem Press.*

So goes the trade of North Carolina to South Carolina and Georgia. It appears that the schemes which we devise in this State with a view to concentrating trade at our own ports have the contrary effect, whilst the one which promises to be most effective to that end is a South Carolina road—the Cheraw and Darlington—which carries more of the Pee Dee trade to Wilmington than to Charleston.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Lexington Flag publishes the following statement of the amount of the principal articles of produce forwarded from Lexington by this road, since August 1st.

Bushels of wheat,	12,007
Bags of flour,	110
Barrels of flour,	33
Bushels of dried fruit,	464
Boxes of tobacco,	13,934

The average weight of the boxes of tobacco is 125 lbs., making 1,741,759 lbs. sent from Lexington in the past 4 months.

The Flag says also that wheat is now selling in Lexington at $1 50. For the last two weeks, says the Flag, buyers have been storing it, intending when the road is completed to send it to *Richmond, Virginia.*

We hear of so much produce going by the *North Carolina* Rail Road to Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, that but for a trip on one of its freight trains we should conclude that none of it found a resting place in our own State. The large car in which we were seated contained a number of bbls. of flour, ditto of spirits, a large quantity of wool, and a variety of other produce, all directed to Petersburg and Norfolk. To a house in Wilmington—probably the largest dealers in the State—were directed 1½ bbls. of apples and 1½ bbls. of onions! That was all.

We are surprised to learn from a communication in the last Argus, that the Observer, printed and mailed on Monday, "seldom reaches Kenansville before Friday." We cannot account for this. Our paper invariably leaves here on Monday afternoon, and ought to be at Warsaw on Tuesday at 2 A. M. From that time till 9 A. M. the next day, it surely ought to get to Strickland's depot, seeing that that is the depot next to Warsaw, and that three trains pass in that time from Warsaw to Strickland's. Thence to Kenansville is only two hours by the horse mail which leaves Strickland's at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday. There must be gross neglect somewhere, that keeps our paper back till Friday.

The same writer says that an offer was made to carry the mail *daily*, by stage, from Warsaw to Kenansville, for $50 *less* than the Department now actually pays for *three times a week* from Strickland's, on horseback. What could have caused the rejection of such an offer, we cannot imagine.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK!—*An Irish Invasion—Not of Ireland, but—of the Astor House Bar Room!*—There was in session last week, at the Astor House, a Convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society, which was said to be full of projects for invading Ireland, and assisting to rescue the oppressed of the Emerald Isle from British thraldom. The Express, however, under the head of "Awful Doings at the Astor House," &c. &c. all in great capital letters, winds up its account with the consoling assurance that the Convention has thus far only undertaken "an invasion of the Bar Room."

THE VOTING FOR SPEAKER.—On the first day of the session Mr. Richardson, Loco, received 74 votes. Of which 55 were from the South, and 19 from the North and North-West. He received, from Maine 1; New York 1; New Jersey 1; Pennsylvania 6; Maryland 2; Virginia 11; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 6; Georgia 5; Alabama 5; Mississippi 2; Louisiana 2; Kentucky 4; Tennessee 5; Indiana 2; Illinois 3; Missouri 3; Arkansas 2; Michigan 1; Florida 1; Texas 2; Iowa 1; Wisconsin 1; California 2. He received no votes from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Campbell, K. N. and F. S., received 53 votes; all Northern.

Mr. Marshall, Southern K. N., 30; 27 from the South, 3 from the North. From New York 3; Kentucky 5; Tennessee 4; Missouri 3; Delaware 1; Maryland 4; Virginia 1; North Carolina 3; Georgia 2; Alabama 2; Mississippi 1; Louisiana 1.

Mr. Banks, K. N. and F. S., 21; all from the North.

Mr. Fuller, Anti-Nebraska K. N., 17; all Northern except 1; Mr. Sneed of Tennessee.

Many others received a few votes each. The voting seems to have been governed to a great extent by sectional feeling. The voting since Monday is pretty much the same, though occasionally the name of the candidate has changed.

Messrs. Caruthers and Oliver, Bowie, Stephens and Talbott, Southern Whigs, and Evans, Texas Know Nothing, voted for Richardson, Loco.

KANSAS MATTERS.—We publish in another column a series of despatches relative to the Kansas troubles. The Washington Union of Thursday denies that the President has ordered the employment of U. S. troops to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. Gov. Shannon telegraphed to the President asking the assistance of the troops at Leavenworth. The President replied that all the power vested in the Executive would be used to preserve order and enforce the laws. And that the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops would be promptly executed.

The following is the latest by this morning's mail:—

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.

By a despatch from Weston, we have the following account from the seat of war: 800 men, armed with Sharp's rifles, are at Lawrence, and they say they can raise three thousand more. They are willing that Sheriff Jones should peaceably search for escaped prisoners, and that they will not commence hostilities, but will act on the defensive to the last. Pomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors. It is said that the pro-slavery party have 300 men at Franklin, and 200 at Douglas and Lecompton. Jones was to execute writs on prisoners yesterday, and if resistance was offered, would await further orders from the Governor.

It is thought there would be a fight before matters were settled. No U. S. troops had been ordered out.

Still Later.—The pro-slavery party encamped on Wakasasa river, and last night, by order of the Governor, they arrested Gen. Pomeroy, who was going to Kansas city with important despatches for the east. Threats have been made to destroy the American Hotel at Kansas, on the supposition that it was owned by the Emigrant Aid Society. The mass of the citizens pledge themselves to defend and prevent its destruction. Four or five hundred men, several pieces of artillery, and probably a thousand muskets, passed through Independence yesterday, from the border counties of Missouri, to aid the Sheriff of Douglas county in maintaining order.

JUDGE MANLY AND THE UNIVERSALISTS.—Our readers may recollect, that at the late term of the Superior Court of Jackson county, Judge Manly was said to have set aside a witness because of his being a Universalist.

This matter having been brought before the State Convention of the Universalists lately assembled in Sampson county, that body adopted resolutions denouncing the decision as a flagrant outrage upon the Universalists, as unconstitutional and inimical to republican government.

Judge Manly having seen these resolutions in the newspapers, has addressed a statement of the facts to the Wilmington Herald. It appears that the witness in question declined taking an oath in the usual form, on the ground of conscientious scruples.

"The clerk was then (says the Judge) about to swear him in the alternative form prescribed by the act of Assembly, when it was objected that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Upon examination, he stated he believed "all persons would be saved from their sins, and exempted from pains and penalties for them altogether in the next world—that sin had its punishment in this life, but none in the life to come." By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was proposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen that he could not take that form of oath. It is in the following words—"I appeal to God as the witness of truth and the avenger of falsehood as I shall answer the same at the *great day of judgment*, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, that the evidence that I will give" &c. Here the sanction appealed to is accountability at the great day of judgment. As he did not believe in this sanction, and declined taking the oath on the Gospels, and as these are the only two forms in which persons (except Quakers &c) can be sworn in North Carolina; it follows, that he could not be sworn at all without forcing his conscience. In his case therefore the court was relieved from the duty of deciding what are the sanctions appealed to in the common form of oath, and whether, with his belief, he could have taken that oath if he had offered to do so."

The Judge adds, that "if the creed of the Universalist embraces a denial of all accountability, and punishment in the next world for sins, committed in the body, and unrepented for at death, he is not a competent witness as the law now stands in North Carolina, according to my opinion. Punishment, as well as reward, in a future state, is a necessary belief. In conformity with this opinion, a decision was made by me at the last Court for Cherokee County, and the point with others has been incorporated in a case and sent to the Supreme Court from that County."

FALL OF LAND WARRANTS.—There has been a considerable decline in the price of land warrants at the North. They are quoted at 90 to 95 cents per acre, and it is supposed will go down to 75 cents.

PROGRESS.—The appropriations asked for by the Administration for the fiscal year from July 1, 1856 to July 1, 1857, amount to $45,114,760 45; besides which there will be existing and permanent appropriations applicable to that year amounting to $25,335,727 39; making in all for that year $69,450,487 84. This will do for an "economy and retrenchment" party, which turned out poor John Quincy Adams for extravagance in spending thirteen millions in 1824.

Charges against a Minister.—The Petersburg Democrat of the 4th inst. says: "For several days past it has been understood that a case of extraordinary interest would be brought before the Virginia Methodist Conference, now in session in Petersburg. Rev. C. F. Deems of the North Carolina Conference has cited Dr. William A. Smith, President of the Randolph Macon College, to answer a long list of serious charges, and the case will probably be reached in the middle of the present week."

The trial commenced on Thursday last. The charges are, three of falsehood, three of immorality, and one of slander. The testimony of the Rev. Messrs. Frost, N. F. Reid, Jas. Reid, Blake, Doub, Brent, Nicholson and Heflin, was taken.

On Friday, Rev. Messrs. Tillett, Nicholson, Frost, Heflin, Nixon, Laughorne and Blount were examined.

MISSOURI WHIGS.—The Whig members of the Missouri Legislature, now in session, held a meeting the other day and resolved upon calling a Whig State Convention to meet in April next. The Convention is called to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to nominate a ticket for State officers, and to deliberate upon such matters as may be of interest to the Whig party.

EVILS OF WAR.—The expenses of the European war are said, by a Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, greatly to exceed $1,000,000 per day!

The deficit in the supply of grain for France alone, is said to be from 19,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels, and the exports of breadstuffs, and even of chesnuts are rigidly prohibited. At the same time the King of Naples has been forced by France and England to allow the export of wheat, (cheap and abundant in his Kingdom,) thus advancing the price to that in France, and compelling the Neapolitans to eat dear instead of cheap bread.

The continued drain of specie causes much anxiety in France. $10,000,000 are monthly sent from Marseilles to the Crimea.

One item of expense to the French Government is stated by this writer. 80,000 horses, of which but 10,000 remain, have been sent to the Crimea. The average cost was $100, and the expense of conveyance an equal sum. In all, $16,000,000.

THE FASHIONS.—The latest news from Paris is that "the shape of the winter bonnets will be very much in the Marie Stuart style, coming more forward on the forehead than those worn during the summer."

Every lover of the sex will be glad to see the present diminutive bonnets (so called) discarded, and a style better adapted to appearance, to comfort, and to health, substituted. Of course when Paris begins the reform, all the rest of the fashionable world will follow.

Robeson County Fair.—The list of premiums awarded at the Robeson County Fair was published in our last issue. As one of the editors of this paper was personally present, he is able to speak of his own knowledge of the superior excellency of many of the articles on exhibition—and especially of those prepared by the fair hands of our Country women. There were some of the finest specimens of quiltmaking that we ever saw.

The horses and mules on exhibition were good—the other stock not so fine. Upon the whole the Fair, which was hastily gotten up, was highly creditable to the Agricultural Society of Robeson County, and to the public spirited gentlemen who compose it. We trust many more may follow this, the first, and each one be more interesting than its predecessor.

The upper end of Robeson is one of the best farming communities with which we are acquainted; nor do we know of any better or more intelligent population than that which inhabits there. We regard it as no small compliment to have been invited to deliver the first annual address before an Agricultural Society in such a community.—*Argus.*

Francis P. Blair and the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Francis P. Blair, (the former Jackson, Van Buren and democratic editor of the Washington Globe,) has written a letter to the Republican association of Washington, in response to an invitation to preside over that organization, taking strong ground against the extension of slavery, and urging the Republicans to unite firmly in the effort to secure freedom in Kansas.

It is said that the course of Mr. Wheeler in recognizing the new Nicaraguan Government has been disapproved by the Administration.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Express says that the contributions for Yellow Fever sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth have amounted to $310,000, of which Portsmouth received $80,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Troops for Oregon.—The Pacific mail steamship company have contracted to carry 800 troops to Oregon, sent by the United States Government to quell the Indian disturbances. The steamer St. Louis has been chartered for the purpose, and will sail on the 15th inst. for Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Sing Sing Prison on Fire.—A fire was raging in Sing Sing prison last night. All the shops on the first side were in flames when last heard from but it was believed the main building was in no immediate danger. The prisoners confined in the cells, were yelling in the most demoniac manner.

Don't Pay for Itself.—The present low rates of postage and the high charges of ocean mail service keep the Post Office Department in debt to the General Government, and call for annually increasing drafts upon the treasury. It is stated, in advance of the Postmaster General's Report, on what appears reliable authority, that the deficit in the Post-Office Department for the present year, will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three quarters of a million more than last year. There has been added during the year some 3700 miles of road service to the operations of the Department.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAMPSON COUNTY FAIR.

The first annual exhibition of the Sampson county Agricultural Fair was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of December. Through the promptness and energy of Mr. J. F. Shines the whole work of enclosing the Fair Grounds was completed in the astonishingly short time of less than three weeks. The number of people collected together was supposed to be the largest ever witnessed in the county. The Exhibition transcended the calculations of its most enthusiastic friends, and the greatest harmony and good order prevailed: many persons remarked that they had never seen so orderly a crowd for its size.

FLORAL HALL was well and amply filled with articles from the hands of Sampson's fair and industrious daughters. The most conspicuous and attractive articles were "The Rose Vine," a quilt by Miss Eliza Friar. Miss Smith's quilt was also considered very superior. Two very rich Piano Covers, one by Mrs. Owen Fennell and one by Miss E. C. Mathis. Mrs. Luke Graves's painting of Niagara was regarded as a lively representation of that wonderful work of nature. Conspicuous among the paintings we noticed a vase of flowers by Miss Kate E. Wright, a landscape by Miss Rainer, and one by Miss Kate Jarman. Among the many fine cakes Mrs. Badger's loaf cake was the only one that gladdened our tongue, it was good enough for the Emperor of all Russia to eat.

Among the fine Stock exhibited, Mr. Frank Williamson's fine young bay saddle horse stood pre-eminent. W. W. Ingram's colt, 18 months old, was the best of colts. Mr. Van's gray pony racked his mile in 3 minutes 30 seconds. Mr. Owen Fennell's bay buggy horse completed his mile in 3m. 54s. Mr. Barton's pony, and master Abram Boykin's pony, were also superior rackers. Mr. Moses' bay was a superior trotter as to regularity and good time, but by some oversight of the committee he was not noticed. Master Jas. Cox's four goats in a carriage created no little amusement when brought into the ring.

On the last day, after the regular exercises were closed, Mr. Van's gray made time in 3 minutes and 15 seconds, and Mr. Barton's in 3 minutes 17 seconds.

Mr. A. A. McKay's Milch Cow gave 8 quarts at one milking—Mr. Curtis Thompson had the mammoth hog; Mr. Everet Peterson the best sow and pigs; Mr. M. J. Faison the best Durham Bull; Mr. A. Johnson the heaviest turnip, 10 lbs; Mr. J. L. Boykin the best yield of pumpkins, 67 weight, 1,386 lbs., the product of one vine. Among the great curiosities, was an Ostrich's egg by Mrs. T. M. Lee; an artificial serpent carved from a gum root, by Mr. J. H. Bryan.

Among the Poultry we noticed all sorts, sizes, and colors, from a snow-white Pea-fowl to a black Duck, and from a Poland Goose to a fan-tail Pigeon. The entire exhibition was remarkable for the fineness and variety of the articles on exhibition. SPECTATOR.

Let the Staple roll on.—Our Cotton receipts at this place have thus far this season been unusually heavy, upwards of 50,000 bales having passed the scales of the Ware Houses to be stored—most of it, however, but for a short time Yesterday, (30th) Broad street was literally blockaded, and there seemed to be no end to the pouring in of the staple. Nor were we alone in noticing the fact, for one of the heaviest buyers remarked that there was more cotton received here on that day than he ever saw on any one day before. *Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 10.

BACON—	16½ a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba	40 a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	45 a 48
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a 1 90
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	8½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 a	Flaxseed	1 50 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, pr lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	50 a 55
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 53
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	8 75 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	8 50 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	8 25 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	8 00 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	11 a 12
Corn	65 a 70	Crushed	10 a 11
Wheat	1 60 a 0 00	St. Croix	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 45	Porto Rico	8½ a 10
Peas	66 a 0 70	New Orleans	8 a 8½
Rye	85 a 0 90	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—One-eighth to one-quarter lower.

Flour—No change.

Flaxseed—We advance our quotation.

Wheat steady.

Spirits Turpentine 36 to 37. The late news may settle it below those figures.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

BY TELEGRAPH.—New York, Dec. 8.—Spirits Turpentine down to 43 cts. and dull. Flour still declining.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine dull; yellow 2 80, hard 1 80. Spirits 40. No sale of Rosin. Tar 2 25.

At New York, Cotton has declined only ¼ since the steamer arrived; middling uplands 9 cents. Flour is lower; Southern 9 25 to 10 87. Wheat 2 10 to 2 20. Corn 99 to $1.

Total receipts of cotton 958,022 bales, against 621,149 last year. Increase 336,873.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 6th inst, by the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. JESSE A. BALDWIN, of Richmond county, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Jas. G. Cook, Esq., of this place.

In this county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. John Buie, Mr. JOHN W. EMMETT to Miss ISABELLA McQUEEN.

In Bladen county, 5th inst., by Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. JAMES F. OLIVER, of Duplin county, to Miss LUCY JONES, of Bladen county.

In Duplin county, near Hallsville, on Monday, the 3d inst., by B. Southerland, Esq., JOHN M. CHASTIN, Esq., to Miss SUSAN A. HALL, all of Duplin.

In Dallas, Paulding co., Geo., 11th of March, by Rev. J. R. Owen, JOHN C. POLLARD to JANE M. STRICKLAND.

DIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 20th Nov. 1855, Mrs. CHRISTIAN HAIRE, wife of James Haire, Esq. in the 44th year of her age, after a long and painful illness.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5.—Schrs. L P Smith fm N York, Amelia and Belle fm Jacksonville. 6.—Brig Delmont Locke from Boston; Schr. Alfred F. H. Howe from New York. 7.—Schrs. Laura and Senora Isabel fm Shallotte, Ellen Randall fm Little River. 8.—Schr. Agnes McLean from New River.

A bill has been introuced into the South Carolina Legislature, providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Dec. 5, Str Fanny Lutterloh with Passengers, and goods for C T Haigh & Sons, S E Womack, R T Scanlin, W M McNair & Son, C Lutterloh, Troy & Marsh, J W Powers, P C Smith, J M Rose, Ray & Pearce, J Hall, J McPherson, A J Woodward, J Cade, W Turlington, J B Newby, A H Marsh, I Dodd.

Lutterloh's Line, Dec. 9, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for A J Woodward, H L Myrover, Kinlaw & Co, R S & C R Boyd, Hawley & Son, C Black, A A Brooksbanks, A Coats & Co, M W Jessup, S M Thomas, Troy & Marsh, W Taylor, Powers & Co, J W Lett, B Rose, Drake, Parker & Co, A Johnson, J McPherson.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks. Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

PERSONS in want of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS are informed that many articles suitable for that purpose may be found at the

CROCKERY STORE.

To my customers during the year past, I return my thanks and wish them a happy Christmas.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 10. 60-12t25

Town papers once.

BLESS its little heart! Mother's darling pet sat so still for Mr. Crowl to take it a nice little picture. We will take it home and show it to Pa, and Grandma too;—it will be a nice Holiday present.—All for One Dollar and upwards. Rooms over Dr. Foulkes' Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel. Dec. 10.

Laying out and planting Grounds and Gardens.

HAVING had considerable experience in this branch of my business, I beg leave to say to my patrons that I am at all times prepared to execute orders in that line.

My stock of Plants, Trees, Roses, &c., being large and select, many of which are of sufficient size to produce immediate effect.

Renovating old Gardens, shearing Hedges and dwarf Evergreens will be attended to. To persons having ragged looking Arborvitæs I would say that I can give them a symmetrical shape, making them ornaments instead of eye-sores. C. LUTTERLOH,

Nurseryman, Fayetteville.

☞ A Supplement to my Catalogue is just published and will be supplied to applicants.

Dec. 10. 60-2t

TRUST SALE.

THE Stock of Goods conveyed in Trust to me by P. Taylor, will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing on the 12th inst., and continue until the entire stock is sold. J. M. BEASLEY, Trustee.

Dec. 6. 1t

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Elijah Atkinson, dec'd, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of DECEMBER, inst., he will sell the perishable estate of said dec'd, consisting of about twelve to fifteen hundred barrels of corn, six hundred fat hogs, sixty or seventy head of horses and mules, a large number of stock hogs and cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also, about thirty thousand brick, a fine stallion about eight years old, and jack about two years old, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale will be commenced at the home place and continued from day to day and from plantation to plantation until all is disposed of. A credit of six months will be given. Bond with two approved securities will be required before the delivery of the property.

W. F ATKINSON, Adm'r.

Millard, Wayne co., Dec. 6, 1855. 60*ts

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity in and for Montgomery county, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Troy, on TUESDAY of the next JANUARY COUNTY COURT in said County, six or seven hundred Acres of Land, sold at the instance of the heirs at law of Margaret Elliott, lying on the waters of Beaver Dam creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Forney, Isaac Elliott and others, in Montgomery County. This Land is situated in the Gold Region of the County, and a quantity of gold has been found on it, and as it is believed, abounds in this valuable metal. The Land is also valuable for farming purposes, being well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. Twelve months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved surety.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

Dec. 1, 1855. 60*ts

6000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale, a body of fine Turpentine Lands, containing about 6000 Acres There is now thirteen crops of Boxes, a portion of which has been worked one season, and balance two seasons. One twenty-five Bbl. Still, with all the necessary arrangements, buildings, &c., to carry on the Turpentine business—situated in Cumberland County, about twenty miles from Fayetteville and from one to three miles from Little River. We will sell the above Lands for $6,500. TROY & MARSH.

Dec. 5, 1855. 59-6w

LOST,

ON Monday last, in Fayetteville, or on the Road home, a large Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable quantity of papers, embracing Notes, Receipts, &c., among which the following are recollected:

A Note made by Jno. McRae to the subscriber for Sixty-one Dollars and some cents.

One made by A. A. McKethan and Duncan Morrison for Ten Dollars and some cents.

One made by William McMillan for Ten Dollars,—(which is paid.)

A receipt from Jno. Munroe, Constable, for three Judgments.

Two receipts of One Hundred Dollars each for stock in Clarendon Bank.

And a receipt for Two Shares of Stock in F. F. High School.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Cook & Johnson or J. S. Banks.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Dec. 5, 1855. 59-tf

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last Will and Testament of Henry Elliot was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make an early payment. Those having claims must present them in proper time or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT, } Executors.
J. G. SHEPHERD, }

Dec. 6, 1855. 59-6w

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Price answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.

32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

COAL.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS best Red Ash COAL, now landing and for sale by
T. C. WORTH.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24, 1855. 56-3w

NO CREDIT.

FROM and after Monday next, no Bread will be sold on credit except to such customers as pay promptly on presentation of their bills. The difficulty already experienced in collecting small bills makes this rule indispensable. CHAS. BANKS.
Nov. 21. 55-1m

Valuable Property for sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at Fall Term, 1855, upon the petition of Benjamin Fry and wife Catharine, James Hollingsworth and others, I will sell at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, the following named property, real and personal, to wit:

One Lot in the town of Fayetteville, containing two acres, joining Marshall W. Jessup and others, near Union Factory.

One piece of Land, containing three or four acres, joining Thos. S. Lutterloh and Joseph Hollingsworth's Land on the south-east side of Mallett's Mill Pond.

Two Shares of the capital Stock of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

Also, one tract of Land in the County of Cumberland, on Gray's Creek, containing thirty-seven or eight acres, near the Wilmington Road, on west side of Cape Fear River.

One tract in said County, containing about sixty-six acres, joining the late Dr. Munroe, and Charles Munroe, near Deep Creek, about 20 miles west of Fayetteville.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth Cash, the balance on a credit of six and twelve months; bond and security being required from the purchaser.
W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1855. 55-ts

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books. E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 13.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of coarse shoes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

Mrs. DODD

HAS just returned from the North and is now receiving a **WINTER STOCK** of *FASHIONABLE*
MILLINERY,
which she will sell on favorable terms. The Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity will please call and examine. She is also prepared to make and trim Bonnets.
Nov. 6, 1855. 51-tf

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb. Bags, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7 51-tf

25 BOXES TALLOW CANDLES.
Also, a lot of PLAIN and FANCY WAX CANDLES. For sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Rio and Java Coffee, for sale by W. H. CARVER
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE **CHEAP.**
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7 51-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

ONE DOLLAR and SIXTY CENTS per Bushel, CASH, will be paid for **10,000** Bushels Wheat in good Merchantable order by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Nov. 8. 51-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been reorganized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 46-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON
ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of
Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
With a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.
B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of
SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Together with a large and varied stock of
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.
Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.
Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.
Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 27, 1855. 30-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,
1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,
and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.
—ALSO,—
TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
☞ First come, first served.
J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand, Market Square.
Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.
ALSO,
Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply o Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of IVORY, BONE, HORN and EBONY handle **KNIVES** and **FORKS,** and **CARVERS, of superior quality.** Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.
☞ I will keep my assortment always complete.
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29, 1855. 31-tf

DRESS UP!
ON WITH YOUR CLOTHING!
Wake up Old Cumberland and the rest of Mankind!

A. J. WOODWARD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, where he purchased, and is now receiving a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Clothing
Of the latest styles, which he will sell cheap for CASH.
His Stock consists of
Talmas, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, &c.
Also, a large and varied assortment of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
Fitting sizes, for Youths from 4 to 16 years old.
☞ I will manufacture Pants and Vests and cut for persons wishing it done.
N. B.—I have made arrangements with a House in New York to have Clothing made to order, and those desirous of having their garments manufactured in New York will please call at my store and have their measures taken.
☞ Examine my goods at the Store one door east of J. C. Thomson's Hat and Cap Store, south-west corner of Market Square. A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 44-3m

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

House Furnishings.

SILVER Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Castors. Britania Candlesticks, Castors, Lamps, Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.
A good assortment of WAITERS, 10 to 30 inches.
LAMPS—for Oil, Lard and Fluid,—solar and plain; Solar Fluid Lamps, a new article; Oil and Camphine Hanging Lamps.
Tin, Copper and Brass TEA KETTLES.
A great variety of HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCES, some of which have not been sold here before.
Ladies' ***Work*** and ***Traveling Baskets,*** a good assortment, and very cheap; superior Scissors.
Together with a BETTER ASSORTMENT of
FANCY and PLAIN, CHINA and GLASS WARE,
than I have ever before offered; with all the
Indispensable Articles
of coarse Wares.
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29. 31-tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for
CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,
which shall be promptly executed.
All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.
N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

FOR the SECOND TIME this season, I have returned from the Northern Cities with one of the ***Largest, Cheapest*** and ***Most Fashionable*** STOCKS OF
Ready-Made Clothing
ever exhibited in this place. Amongst which may be found

Black, Brown and Blue Dress and Frock Coats from	$10 to $25
Various colors of Business Coats	5 to 10
Cassimere and Melton Cloth "	6 to 10
Light Fall Over "	7 to 14
Black and Blue Bang-Up "	12 to 22
Pilot and Beaver "	7 to 20
Cloth and Pilot Talmas and Opera Cloaks	9 to 20
Plain and Fancy Cassimere Pants	3 to 9
Black French Doeskin "	5 to 9
Silk Plush and Velvet Vests	3 to 8
Cassimere and Cloth "	2 to 4
Silks, Satins, &c.	2 to 6

And a very extensive assortment of
Boy's and Servant's Clothing.
Also, constantly on hand a great variety of
Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handk'fs, Kid Gloves, and other
FURNISHING GOODS.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fine Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses,
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, and
Fancy Goods,
India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggins and Sandals, Oil-Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, &c.
Call and satisfy your wants, this being the only House of the kind in this place where a general assortment is kept, and almost every body can get suited.
GEORGE BRANDT.
South-side of Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
Oct 22, 1855. 46-tfJ

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. S. M. THOMAS.
Aug. 29. 32-tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—
Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.
Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.
Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.
Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.
Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.
By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.
JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.
Oct. 25. 47-tf

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

BEECHCROFT, by the Author of Heartsease, &c; The Private Life of an Eastern King; Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature; McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works; The Contrast between Good and Bad Men, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. Also, further supplies of The Great Iron Wheel; Alone; Heir of Redcliffe; Berrian's, Barnes' and Thornton's Family Prayers; Gillott's 303, Perry's Double Action, and many other kinds of Steel Pens; Carmine Inks; Camel Hair Pencils; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS, Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;
VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Oct. 27. 48-tf

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a Trust made to me by Jones & Barbee, I will on the 10th day of December next expose to public sale upon a credit of six and twelve months, bonds to draw interest from date, One STEAM SAW MILL with Fixtures, One GRIST MILL attached, Seven MULES, Two or more WAGONS with Gear. The Sale will take place at the Mill in Horry District, South Carolina.
Also, at the same time and place, Seventeen Acres of LAND near the mill. Also, the unexpired LEASE of the Lot on which the mill is located. Also, a NEGRO MAN—very good wagoner, one Horse and Buggy and harness, one Cart and gear, and some articles of household and kitchen Furniture. The purchasers will be required to give Bonds with good securities before the property is changed.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
Nov. 5, 1855. 50-ts

☞ The Sale by Arch'd McLauchlin, Trustee of Jones & Barbee, has been POSTPONED from the 10th to the 18th December.
Nov. 12.
Wilmington Commercial, and Journal will advertise till sale and send bills to Arch'd McLauchlin.

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Farmers' and Planters' Alamanacs, for 1856.
E J. HALE & SON.

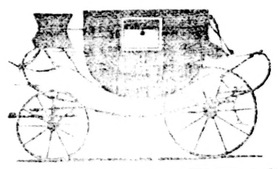
COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,
ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:
Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN:
Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
—ALSO,—
Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.
A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.
He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of
Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.
☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.
Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.
WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.
Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend. A further supply of this Family Medical Books just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. THOMAS

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.
To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.
He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,
Sept. 27. 39-tf

MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano Forte, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.
All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch. B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1855.
WHEREAS, at this Term, it is ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held on the FOURTH MONDAY in JANUARY, A. D., 1856, being the 28th day of the month: Notice is therefore hereby given to all suitors, witnesses and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 4th Monday in January next, as aforesaid.
Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1855.
K. McLEOD, C. S. C.
[56*6t]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his tract of Land for sale, lying near Alfordsville, in Robeson county, N. C., containing 800 acres, joining the lands of Mary A. McLean, Sion Alford, John Baker, and others. There is on the premises a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all in good repair, and in a good stand for custom. The Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road will pass within a few miles of it. Persons wishing to purchase Land will do well to call and examine, for a bargain can be had. PAISLEY ALFORD.
Alfordsville, Nov. 22. 58*4t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.
I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.
JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale
IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.
APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.
August 5. 31*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 23 of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.
The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.
Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.
LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.
☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR
Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the
WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.
We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.
Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.
HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.
The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county
Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street
Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,
Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.
MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.
Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.
April 9, 1855. 90-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855 84-

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

ANDREWS & JESUP

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' Articles,
No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
August 1, 1855. 257tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.
He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)
Sept. 29. 40-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.
N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf